UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/PRST/1994/38
29 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3410th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 July 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"For the last few months, the Security Council has been following closely the tense and volatile situation in Burundi, based on briefings by the Secretariat. The Council appreciates the efforts made in Burundi to maintain peace in the country under very difficult circumstances and, in this context, commends the civilian and military authorities concerned.

"The Security Council welcomes the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations to assist in maintaining peace in Burundi. In this connection, the Security Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue using his good offices through his Special Representative.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the humanitarian problems created as a result of the arrival of tens of thousands of refugees in the northern Burundi provinces.

"The Security Council supports the ongoing political dialogue in Burundi aimed at reaching an early agreement on Presidential succession. It calls on all parties to reach rapidly a settlement based on democratic principles.

"The Council condemns those extremist elements who continue to reject the ongoing negotiations and seek to block progress towards a peaceful settlement. In this context, the Council is alarmed by the recent violence in Bujumbura and reiterates the terms of its statements of 25 October 1993 (S/26631) and 16 November 1993 (S/26757). The Council demands that all parties cease immediately any incitement to violence or ethnic hatred.

"The Council encourages all those who support a peaceful solution to persist in their efforts. It further calls upon all Burundians, especially political, military and religious leaders, to do their utmost for the success of the ongoing political dialogue.

"The Security Council looks forward to reports on Burundi from the Secretary-General and will remain actively seized of the matter."

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29 July 1994

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3411th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 July 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General dated 12 July 1994 (S/1994/819) on the situation concerning Western Sahara as well as the oral report by the Secretariat on 28 July 1994. It welcomes the progress made to date on the issues outlined in the Secretary-General's report towards the implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. It commends, in particular, the work of the Identification Commission and the efforts of the Deputy Special Representative pursuant to resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994.

"The Security Council notes that, in the light of delays in the registration process, the Secretary-General has proposed a revised timetable for the organization of the referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara on 14 February 1995. It looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General, at the end of August 1994, on the basis of which it hopes to be able to take appropriate decisions on the organization and timing of the referendum. In the meantime, it welcomes the intention of the Identification Commission to set 31 August 1994 as the deadline for receipt of voter application forms.

"The Security Council welcomes the goodwill shown by the parties thus far and urges them to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and MINURSO to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan."

94-31017 (E) 290794 290794

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S/PRST/1994/40
29 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After consultations of the Council held on 29 July 1994, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council recall the statement issued on the occasion of the Security Council Summit of 31 January 1992 (S/23500), expressing deep concern over acts of international terrorism, and emphasizing the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.

"The members of the Security Council strongly condemn the terrorist attack which took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 18 July 1994, which resulted in great loss of human life.

"The members of the Security Council express their sympathy and condolences to the victims and their families and to the people and Government of Argentina, who have suffered the consequences of this terrorist act.

"The members of the Security Council also strongly condemn the terrorist attacks in London on 26 and 27 July 1994, and express their sympathy to the victims and their families, and to the people and Government of the United Kingdom.

"The members of the Security Council demand an immediate end to all such terrorist attacks. They stress the need to strengthen international cooperation in order to take full and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism, which affect the international community as a whole."

94-31023 (E) 290794

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5 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 5 August 1994, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members in connection with the item relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 5 August 1994 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

94-31946 (E) 050894

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10 August 1994
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STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3414th meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 August 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council remains extremely concerned at the situation, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on Rwanda (S/1994/924) and oral briefings by the Secretariat, in Rwanda and in the countries of the region where millions of displaced persons and refugees are concentrated in extremely precarious conditions from the standpoint of both food and sanitation.

Bearing in mind the extreme seriousness of this situation, the Security Council considers that at present the most immediate task is to respond to the massive humanitarian crisis created by the population movements. To this end, the Council expresses its appreciation to all Member States, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals who responded to this humanitarian challenge and encourages them to continue and intensify their efforts, in particular in Rwandan territory with a view to alleviating to the best of their ability the situation of all those who have fled from their homes and villages.

The Security Council believes, furthermore, that the rapid return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. In this regard, the Council strongly condemns attempts to intimidate refugees carried out by those who are seeking to prevent them from returning to Rwanda. It urges the former leadership of Rwanda and those who have assumed political responsibility in the refugee camps to cooperate with representatives of the current Government in reconciliation and repatriation efforts and cease forthwith attempts and propaganda campaigns directed at destabilizing the situation in Rwanda and inducing refugees to stay in exile.

The Security Council, moreover, welcomes the declared readiness of the new Government of Rwanda to encourage the return of the refugees and displaced persons, ensure their protection and their legal rights and allow aid to reach those who require it anywhere in the country. It considers

that the new Government of Rwanda is responsible for the rapid implementation of these commitments, which are essential for speeding up the return of refugees to Rwanda.

The Security Council also calls upon the Government of Rwanda to ensure that there are no reprisals against those who wish to return to their homes and resume their occupations. To this end, the Council encourages the Government of Rwanda to cooperate with the United Nations, in particular with the Commission of Experts established by the Council in its resolution 935 (1994), in ensuring that those guilty of the atrocities committed in Rwanda, in particular the crime of genocide are brought to justice through an appropriate mechanism or mechanisms which will ensure fair and impartial trials in accordance with international standards of justice. In this connection, the Council welcomes the recent statement by the new Government of Rwanda supporting the establishment of an international tribunal and welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 26 July 1994 (S/1994/879) on the establishment of the Commission of Experts and the appointment of its members (S/1994/906), and urges the Commission to submit its conclusions as soon as possible.

The Security Council welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to adapt the practical tasks of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to the evolving situation within the framework of Security Council resolution 925 (1994). The Council underlines that the full deployment of UNAMIR will be important to establish a more secure environment in order to accelerate the process of return of refugees and displaced persons and to prevent further population movements, in particular from the secure humanitarian area, which might exacerbate the situation in neighbouring countries. For this reason, it is essential that the contingents that are to be part of UNAMIR are deployed without further delay and that the technical assistance that they require for this purpose is provided to them as soon as possible.

The Security Council also notes the importance of the deployment in Rwandan territory of civilian observers responsible for monitoring the establishment of a more secure environment, and in this regard welcomes the measures envisaged by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, with the assistance of certain Member States.

The Security Council reaffirms, as the Secretary-General emphasizes in his report of 3 August 1994 (S/1994/924), that the Arusha Peace Agreement constitutes an appropriate frame of reference for promoting national reconciliation in Rwanda. The Council reminds the Government of Rwanda of its responsibility for bringing its people together again in national reconciliation. In this context, the Council commends the countries neighbouring Rwanda and the Organization of African Unity for their commitment and assistance towards the solution of the conflict in Rwanda, and encourages them to continue to promote stability in the country and the entire region. The Council believes that, for their part, the neighbouring countries are also responsible for ensuring that their territories are not used for further destabilization of the situation."

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S/PRST/1994/43
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3415th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 August 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/208, headed by Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, and welcomes his progress report of 1 July 1994 (S/1994/766), in particular the recommendations contained in paragraph 40 of the report.

"The Council expresses its appreciation for the cooperation the Afghan people and leaders provided to the Special Mission. It calls on all Afghans to continue to work with the Special Mission as it seeks to help Afghans begin a peaceful political process to end their differences.

"The Council deplores the continuing civil war in Afghanistan which has brought death and destruction to the people of Afghanistan and has created a threat to the stability and security of other countries in the region. The Council calls on all parties to end hostilities and embark upon the process of political reconciliation, reconstruction and development.

"The Council calls on all States to take the necessary steps to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties, and to put an end to this destructive conflict. It also urges the international community to assist Afghans in rebuilding their shattered country as conditions permit.

"The Council commends the efforts of the United Nations humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan and stresses the need for all States to continue contributing to those efforts.

"The Council reaffirms its readiness to assist the Afghan people in their efforts to return peace and normalcy to their country and encourages the countries neighbouring Afghanistan to continue their efforts to the same end.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan."

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S/PRST/1994/44
11 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3416th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 August 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the letter of the Secretary-General dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/888) and by further reports from the Secretariat of continuing difficulties that have arisen for the operations of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia owing to blockades of UNPROFOR traffic into the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) by demonstrators. The Council considers that such blockades by Croatian citizens as well as related impediments imposed by the Croatian authorities on the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR are inadmissible. In that context, the Council deplores the remaining blockades of access roads to the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia.

"The Council is encouraged by the signing on 4 August of an agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and UNPROFOR regarding the procedures regulating UNPROFOR traffic to and from the UNPAs and calls on the Croatian authorities to faithfully implement its provisions. The Council welcomes the progress that has been made since the signature of this agreement to open eleven of nineteen crossing points. However, the Council reminds the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its obligation to facilitate UNPROFOR's unimpeded access to all 19 crossing points agreed upon in the cease-fire agreement of 29 March 1994.

"In this context, the Council is also concerned about the continuing unacceptable practice of the Government of the Republic of Croatia of levying tolls and other taxes on the Force for the use of roads and airports in the Republic of Croatia. The Council strongly disapproves of any action that would both impede the functioning of UNPROFOR and add to the already high cost of the peace-keeping operation in Croatia. Recalling operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 908 (1994), the Council again urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude without further delay a Status of Forces Agreement with UNPROFOR and to resolve the above and any other issues in accordance with the provisions of that agreement.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia and the right of all displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. The Council expects the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the efforts of UNPROFOR."

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S/PRST/1994/45
12 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3417th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 August 1994, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has reviewed the Secretary-General's report of 22 July 1994 (S/1994/865) on the situation in Angola, which was submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 932 (1994).

"The Security Council commends the tireless efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer States to the Angola peace process and encourages them to continue their efforts to put an end to the destructive civil war and bring peace to Angola through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant Security Council resolutions. It urges both the Government of Angola and UNITA to offer their full cooperation to the Secretary-General's Special Representative to allow the earliest and successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks.

"None the less, the Security Council expresses its impatience over the protracted nature of the negotiations, and warns that the peace process cannot be delayed indefinitely. The Security Council believes that a just and comprehensive peace agreement is within reach and strongly urges UNITA to demonstrate its commitment to peace and accept the complete set of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General's Special Representative and the three observer States.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of President F. Chiluba of Zambia in support of the Lusaka peace process.

"Furthermore, the Security Council expresses its gratitude to President N. Mandela of South Africa, who offered his assistance to help the finalization of the Lusaka peace process, and agrees that these helpful efforts deserve time to come to fruition.

"Consequently, the Security Council decides to defer temporarily the imposition of the additional measures against UNITA as referred to in paragraph 5 of its resolution 932 (1994). The Security Council confirms its readiness to impose further measures against UNITA if the latter does not accept the mediation proposals on national reconciliation during the course of the month of August. The Security Council states that it will start to compile a list of such possible measures and will not tolerate further procrastination in the peace process.

"The Security Council again reminds both parties that offensive military actions threaten all of the progress that has been achieved thus far in Lusaka, and that no tactical battlefield advantage is worth the tremendous cost in human suffering that is being paid by the Angolan people.

"The Security Council expresses its dismay at the actions of both parties, particularly of UNITA, which have led to deterioration of the humanitarian situation and again reminds them of their responsibility to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian supplies. The Security Council calls for the necessary steps to ensure that relief flights can resume to Malange and Cuito.

"Referring to the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola (S/1994/825) the Security Council reminds the Member States concerned of their obligation to respond substantively to requests from the Committee for the information required regarding alleged sanctions violations and urges them to do so effectively without further delay. The matter of cooperation with the Committee by those States which have so far failed to respond satisfactorily will be taken up by the Security Council as a matter of urgency for appropriate action, if such reply is not received forthwith."